

Jeffersonian Republican.

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson.

VOL. 11.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1850.

No. 8.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 37 1/2 cents, per year, extra. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
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A Song of the Rail Road.

BY C. T. WILLIAMS.

Through the mould and through the clay,
Through the corn and through the hay,
By the margin of the lake,
O'er the river—through the brake—
O'er the bleak and dreary moor,
On we hie with screech and roar!

Splashing! flashing!
Crashing! dashing!

Over ridges,
Gullies—bridges!
By the babbling rill,
And Mill

Highways—
By-ways—
Hollow—hill,
Jumping—Bumping—
Rocking—roaring,

Like 40,000 giants snoring!

By the lonely hut, and mansion—
By the ocean's wide expansion—
Where the foundry bellows croaks—
Dash along!

Splash along!

Crash along!

Flash along!

On! on! with a jump,

And a bump,

And a thump,

And a roll!

Hies the fire fiend on to its destin'd goal!

O'er the aqueduct and bog,
On we fly with ceaseless jog,
Every instant something new!
Every instant lost to view!

Now a tavern—now a steeple—

Now a crowd of gaping people—

Now a hollow—now a ridge—

Now a cross-way—now a bridge—

Grumble—stumble—

Rumble—tumble—

Fretting, getting in a stew!

Church and steeple—gaping people,

Quick as thought are lost to view,

Everything that eye can survey—

Turns hurly burly, topsy turvy!

Each passenger is thumped and shaken,

Like physic is, when to be taken.

By the foundry—past the forge,

Thro' the plain and mountain gorge,

Where cathedral rears its head—

Where repose the silent dead—

Monuments amid the grass

Flit like spectres as you pass!

If to hail a friend in the'd

Whish! Whirl! kaswash!—he's left behind!

Rumble, tumble all the day,

Thus we pass the hours a way.

AN INDIAN'S RECEIPT.—Joe Scobasin, a Penobscot Indian, not long since, was sued for the sum of \$6, by a white man, before Squire Johnson. On the day of the trial, Joe made his appearance and rendered the requisite amount, for debt and costs, and demanded a receipt in full.

"Why, Joe, it is unusual, it is unnecessary," said the squire.

"Oh yes, me want 'um receipt, sartain."

"I tell you Joe, that a receipt will do you no good."

"Sartain, Squire, I want 'um."

"What do you want it for, Joe?"

"Oh, sp'ose me die and go to heaven—

then they say, well Joe Scobasin, you owe any man now? Then me say not. Very well, did you pay 'um Ben Saunders? 'O yes, me pay 'um." Well then, show 'um receipt.' Then me have to go way off down, and run all over h— to hunt up Squire Johnson.

Haynan, who enjoys the unenviable title of the woman whipper, after leaving England, did not dare to carry out his original intention of visiting Paris, but turned aside to wards Cologne, in Germany. On reaching that city he was at once recognized, and could not for love or money, procure any public conveyance to take him or his baggage to a hotel. The police had finally to interfere and provide him with the means of getting him to a lodging. The whole civilized world is disgusted with this man's atrocities, and the measure of indignation which it extends to him, is what it feels towards the hateful government of Austria which authorizes his atrocities.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed commissioners, in virtue of any act of Congress, by the circuit courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate of any of the United States may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the superior court of each organized territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the circuit courts of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized territory of the United States shall possess all the powers and exercise all the duties conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts of the United States, and the superior courts of each organized territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or territory from which such person may have escaped or fled.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody, under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable, on his official bond, to be prosecuted, for the benefit of such claimant for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or district whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the constitution of the United States and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with an authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal office or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking and causing such person to be taken forthwith before such court, judge or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by depo-

sition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, and the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory from whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of said person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such person, so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons, legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed, within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney.—The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending to the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitive from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claim-

ants by the final determination of such commissioners or not.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be of the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary, to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require; the said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses as are now allowed by law for the transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof, in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge, in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of the clerk, and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or District in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer, authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant.—And the said court, commissioner, judge or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to any such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid; but in its absence, the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs competent in law.

HOWELL COBB,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM R. KING,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved September 18, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hast thou a Wife.

Reader, hast thou a wife? Thou hast then a precious treasure—love and cherish it, for thou knowest not how long it shall be in thy possession. Love and cherish her and realize thy happiness, ere the day of desolation come, in which thou shalt look sadly, as I do now, at thy deficiency in a due appreciation of the greatest blessing God hath given thee—an affectionate and faithful wife. I had such a one, and in my folly, I dreamed that the gift of God was perpetual; I had not thought he would ever reclaim his own, and leave me, as now, companionless and bereaved. Eight long months have passed, and I can scarcely yet believe that she is indeed gone—I have left and returned to my desolate hearth-stone and found her not. I used to do so, and when she was not there, my chamber looked deserted—in vain the fire blazed cheerful on the hearth, or the evening sun gleamed through the window, and my books lay upon the table; I could not read them. I could not sit down—I restlessly wandered from room to room till she returned, and restored light and happiness to my apartment, and I could sit still—my nervous restlessness being allayed by her presence and quiet joy diffused through my heart—and read, write, or pursue my business. My wife's chamber was my study, my place of all business; the prattle or noise of my children disturbed me not—it only served to soothe my constitutional and restless impatience. To banish myself to a study, I had as soon have lived in the dark dwelling of a Greenlander. I could as easily have torn myself from myself.

Now, alas! my chamber is perpetual desolation and darkness. My dream is over—she has not returned, and she will not. No—I shall see her no more, till the morning of the resurrection, when I hope to rise by her side. For I charge you, my children to bury me by her side. Wherever I may close my eyes in death—though it be far away—bring me back and lay me beside her, that I may see her again—that she may be the first object my awakened eyes shall behold. The grave has lost its terrors to me. I thought of it at once as "the narrow house" of death, and darkness, and the worm. It is not so now, for I shall rest by her side. I can only think of her as she lay beautiful in death, the ineffable smile of her last words still impressed upon her cold marble lips. Those words, that smile live in my heart, and would live a thousand years. An angel's lips could not have spoken more sweetly, nor smiled so affectionately—for an angel could not have known the feelings of a dying Christian wife and mother. He could not know them,

and could not give expression to them.

She was the companion of my earliest youth—the stay, the guide, the comforter of my mature years; and I had fondly believed, would close my mortal eyes, and continue to live after me, the guide of those equally near and dear to us both. From the beginning the most miserable of men, she had made me the most happy for a score and more of years. She had wiped the tears of sorrow from my eyes, when I wept upon her neck as an infant, in unexpressed anguish and despair, and bade me remember, that "the days of darkness," though many, would not be perpetual. Her own heart seemed never to be darkened—the shadows of life passed lightly over it, and left no trace behind, like the clouds flitting across a bright sky, which only leave it more smiling and beautiful. Perpetual cheerfulness, and good temper, and good sense, and good feeling, and high principle reigned there which earth could not contaminate or darken. No cloud ever shaded her serene sky, except the shadows cast from the gloomy spectres that ever and anon passed over my own. She was one "among ten thousand, altogether lovely."

And yet I did not duly appreciate her. How bitterly do I regret the pain I have given her—how bitterly remember words of unkindness and peevishness. I would that I could forget them, but I cannot—the more I try the more they cling to my memory. Reader, hast thou a wife? Then love and cherish her—be kind, and do not be peevish. Thou knowest not what a treasure thou hast; perhaps thou canst not fully know thy caser, like mine, is broken, and the jewel is no more—till then thou wilt not know its whole value. Hast thou a wife? Again I say love and cherish her. I would that I could speak to every man in the wide world, I would but repeat the same words. Presb. of the West.

The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from Governor Burnett, of California, in which he says:

"Our country has neglected and even oppressed us; but there is not in our hearts one feeling of revenge, or one sentiment of enmity.—We feel as dutiful children towards a kind parent, who has for once been in error, but whose uniform kindness we have so long enjoyed that we can never forget it. We can only complain, that our wrongs may be redressed; but, as for making war upon our country, oh, never."—Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.—There is no earthly object that I so idolize as that Union."

That's the talk.

CAPE MAY.—It is asserted that the total number of visitors at Cape May, during last summer, was seventeen thousand. Putting the expense of each at an average of \$20, we have a sum total of \$300,000 expended in three months in that remote part of New Jersey.

Cure For Summer Complaint.

The following recipe—by a lady—is said to be an effectual and certain remedy for summer complaint—

"Take one pint of new milk, one stick of cinnamon, three tablespoonfuls of fresh mutton tallow, melted; one tablespoonful of starch. Boil to a half a pint. To be taken at one or two doses, as the stomach will bear. It will be more palatable if taken warm. The above never has failed to cure, even when given over by the physician. Very many instances of children teething have been cured of the bowel complaint by using the same."

A Negro Woman without Ears.

The Rev. B. Benton, in a letter to the London (Va.) Chronicle, says:—

"Strange, but not less true, I yesterday saw a colored woman without ears; not only was she without the auricle or the external part of the ear, but there is no trace of a foramen or passage for sonorous vibration—the meatus is entirely closed, yet she can converse with others, and distinctly hear the words, for which purpose she opens her mouth. Now, is the sound transmitted to the brain by means of the tympanum, or does it act on the auditory nerves without the intervention of the drum and appendant organs? This is an interesting question for physiologists. The woman belongs to Mr. James Broadus, near Caroline Court House.

"I say Pete, does you know how dey keep orders from smelin' in de hottest ob wester?" "I doesn't think I does, Sam—how dey do 'em?" "Why dey fix cat dar noses off, and den dey cant smell nuffin. Oh yah! yah! what an unpenuntram nigga you is."

SEVERAL of the aristocratic churches in New York, which have been closed during the summer in consequence of the upper ten being absent at the watering places, were reopened on Sunday last. The newspapers announced the fact and show bills after the manner of theatres proclaimed it to the public. Great country this is getting to be.

LARGE GOLD COINS.—The Union says an important measure has been brought forward in the Senate by Mr. GWIN. It proposes that gold coins of the value of from one hundred to ten thousand dollars each shall be struck at the mint and its branches. They are to be of rectangular form, for convenience in packing, struck of refined gold, of uniform fineness, and with appropriate legends and devices, similar to those upon our smaller coins, with their values conspicuously marked, and the inscriptions LIBERTY AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.